#### TRISCO TAKES THE LEAD. A TRIANGULAR FIGHT 'OR THE DEM-

OCRATIC NATIONAL "NY STION. The Committee Fixed the Dam July 8, but to Committee Fixed the Base July 8, but with Ten Ballots was Unable to Name the Place-Chicage was Second Choice and St. Lette Third-Only Two Votes for New York and One Vote for Cincinnati,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The contest for the Democratic National Convention continues to be the prettiest kind of a three-cornered fight. The eleven ballots taken to-day showed almost an equal amount of strength for San Franhicago, and St. Louis, Adjournment until 6-morrow morning came soon after 6
P. M., and all night long the search for new strength has been going on in behalf of each side of the triangle. When adjournment came side of the triangle. When adjournment came san Francisco led with 17 votes, Chicago coming next with 15. St. Louis having 14. soming next with 10, or read and Mr. Haynes, the proxy for Federal and ing by himself and voting for Cincinnati's graphical centre of the country. The enter-prising plans for trading votes devised to-night have been many. The headquarters of each city of the three has been claiming that its leg of the triangle would finally prove the hypothe nuss. San Francisco is jubilant, Chicago chipper, and St. Louis smiling. Col. Tarpey of San Francisco, Chairman Gregory of Chicago, and mascot Francis of St. Louis are wide awake and hustling. Any one looking for coat tails on which to play checkers could find them in plenty. The contest goes on, as it has progressed from the start, in the most good-humored spirit. There is lots of rivalry, but it is ionest, hearty rivalry, with no bitterness nor

The first thing done in Willard's Hall when the Convention met was to turn everybody out and put Capt, Sam Donelson at the door. Capt. Dawson of the Charleston News, the member from South Carolina, asked that newspaper men be allowed in, but Chairman Barnum and Secretary Prince said "No." Then William Steinway of New York city was unanimously agreed upon as the representative of New York. Tim Campbell was sent over to the Treasury Department, where the Hon. W. L. Scott said Mr. Steinway could be found, and brought him back. The crowd that gathered in the hotel passageway to collect scraps of pews as they were flitered through the door looked eagerly at the pair as they came along back. The short, sturdy man, with grayish brown beard and hair, spectacles on his nose, and an earnest manner, went in when Mr. Campbell told Capt. Donelson who he was. Mr.

Campbell stayed out.

Ex-Mayor Prince of Boston read the records of the 1885 meeting, having laid his queer, straight-brimmed, straight-crowned tall hat on the table, and pulling his eyeglasses off his nose. Mr. Prince wears a black coat that buttons almost up to his throat, with thick, oldfashioned dickey at the collar. He has a thick white moustache and white hair. If it wasn't for the wicked twinkle in his eye at a good story, and the worldly way in which he seems to understand all the movements of politics, he might be taken for an Episcopalian rector. Then William Henry Clifford of Main e proented himself as the representative chosen to fill the place of Mr. Wilson. The proxies were

sented himself as the representative chosen to fill the place of Mr. Wilson. The proxies were announced. Senator Gorman could vote twice, it seemed, for he had the proxy of A. Holtner of Oregon, a Federal officeholder, as well as his own place in the Convention. Secretary Vilas's proxy was held by E. B. Usher of Madison, Wia: Issae M. Weston had Don Dickinson's; Senator McPherson was there for his friend files floss; ex-Senator Joe McDonald of Indians had the proxy of Austin Brown of the Treasury Department; W. L. Seott had ex-Senator Wallace's proxy; Gen. Horsto C. Ring of New York that of Nevada, and Brewer Frank Jones of Portsmouth had Col. Bradley B. Smalley's. The other absentees were represented as follows: J. B. Roaeborough of Utah by John W. Young; G. W. Fox of New Mexico by A. Joseph; S. C. Juddo of Illinois by William C. Gandy; W. M. Armstrong of Ohic by Col. William E. Haynes; B. F. Jonna of Louisiana by M. D. Logan; W. H. Mead of Artzona by W. H. Smith; W. J. McCormick of Montana by J. K. Tooles; John Halley of Idaho by W. G. Denver; M. M. Ham of Iowa by Congressman Hayes.

Then came the debate over the time at which the Convention should be held. It had been generally said that the friends of the Administration wanted the Convention date early, and its opponents wanted it late. This was all the more apparent when the Hon, W. L. Scott appeared as the special champion of an early date. July S. Both he and Capt. Dawson of

its opponents wanted it late. This was all the more apparent when the Hon, W. I. Scott appeared as the special champion of an early date. July 3. Both he and Capt. Dawson of South Carolina said that the President had squarely drawn the issue and put himself in an aggressive position. The only way for the party to do was to follow this movement, and put itself at once in the field. Objection was made to this by Senators Gorman and Pasco. They argued that the campaign could not begin any way until August, and it was useless to fix an early date. If it was put late a tariff bill might possibly be passed, and the party go into the light with a platform drawn accurately. The debate went on until nearly 2 colock. Mr. McHenry of Kentucky, one of the warmest champions of the St. Louis cause, spoke for an early date. The St. Louis men felt that if they should get this it would help them greatly, but the vote went against them. There were three bullots, and the vote showed that the friends of the Administration were split up on three dates. The vote stood:

For May 22-Alabama, Kanssa, Kentucky, Maine, Meintern, Missispine, New York, North Garelins From.

on three dates. The vote stood:

For May 22-Alabama, Kansas, Rentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Fennsylvanja, Tennsace, Wisconsin-11.

For June 0-Arkansas, Ilinoia, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas-8.

For July 3-California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, tieorgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Masaschusetta, Minucotta, Nebraska, Newada, New Hismpshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Arlanda, Dakviet of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming-20.

Massechusetta, Minesota, Nebraska, Newada, New Massechies, Orgeon, Rhod deland, strategy Colombia, Idabo, Montana, New Nexico, Utab, Washington, Wyomings, Mantana, New Nexico, Utab, Washington, Wyomings, Markey, Washington, Wyomings, Markey, Washington, Wyomings, Markey, Utab, Washington, Wyomings, Markey, Markey

given the Democracy of Illinois a, hope of all interest evening. The arrent roughty does not a control to the c

worthy Democrats. Loud and prolonged cheers and a cry of "Hurrah for David R. Hillion and a cry of "Hurrah for David R. Hillion and a cry of "Hurrah for David R. Hillion and a cry of "Hurrah for David R. Hillion and the could easily satisfy himself that the Democration on a county of the county

France. The Superiors have been on the alert, but the Sisters have succeeded in cluding their vigilance, and a number have escaped. It is not known where they have gone, but it is surmised that they intend to return either to France, whence they came, or to go direct to Rome to lay the trouble before the authorities there. Last week a number of the Sisters want to the depot, bought tickets, had their trunks checked, and started east without creating suspicion that they were fleeing from Pittsburgh. Shortly after their departure another Sister was seen walking through the depot. She said she was the Mother Superior, and she was looking for two of the Sisters who had escaped from the Ursuline Home at Oakland. She was greatly agitated, and seemed to think that the secret departure of the Sisters was the greatest calamity that could have befailen the order. She obtained enough evidence to lead her to believe that they had gone to Baitimors. The Bishop had been previously consulted, and his orders were emphatic that they must be found at any cost and be taken back to the home.

The story of the escaping nuns is creating a great deal of comment. It is said that the Sisters were required to use great strategy to get away from the Oakland building. One of them is said, on some pretext, to have absented herself from mass, and while the others were all together she succeeded in leaving the building. One of them is said, on some pretext, to have absented herself from mass, and while the others were all together she succeeded in leaving the building. One of them is ald, on each pretend to have any control over the movements of the Sisters. He understood the French Sisters were in Washington, trying to interest the French Minister in their troubles. not known where they have gone, but it is surmised that they intend to return either to

# OUTRAGES BY WHITE CAPS.

Their Latest Attempt to Referm Seclety With Hickory Switches.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 22.-More than a year has passed since the White Caps originated in Crawford county, on the Ohio River. Their avowed object was the correction of evil doers whom the law seemed slow to reach. The best citizens nominally engaged in it, warnings were given, and no doubt some merited switchings were administered. The order became rapidly known throughout the State, and comrapidly known throughout the State, and communities in a score or more other counties have adopted the methods. Innocent men have been whipped and shamefully abused, and in some cases beaten to death, either by White Caps or by masked men in their name. All efforts to bring them to justice have failed.

Meanwhile the spirit of the order seems gaining ground. Only a short time ago White Caps captured the Home newspaper at Clay Caps captured the Home newspaper at Clay City, twenty miles south of Brazil, and published their warnings to derelict citizens. The most recent outrage was perpetrated a night or two ago at Bloomfield, capital of the adjoining county of Greene. Their victims were hoah and Fannie Good, husband and wile, and Sam Pierce, who made his home with them. The men were flogged on the bare backs with hickory switches, that brought the blood at each lick. In the woman's case the shingle was used with effect. The three persons were then ordered to skip. They are represented as brutal and cowardly as well as criminal. As brutal and cowardly as well as criminal, as brutal and cowardly as well as criminal. As brutal and cowardly as well as criminal. As brutal approval to the extent that no attempt as finding out the guilty persons has been made.

Washington's Birthday in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22, via Galveston. Washington's birthday was generally observed here, flags flying on all Government buildings and on the Foreign Legations. The American colony had an open-air celebration, and later there was a reception at the United States Legation.

THE NEW FISHERIES TREATY.

OUR FISHERMEN SAY THEIR INTERESTS HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED.

Telegrams Strongly Denouncing the Treaty\*
Received in Washington-The Canadians
Not Satisfied-The Hon. William L. Putnam Explains the Treaty's Previsions.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 22 .- The fisheries treaty has been the subject of much comment here to-day. At the Merchants' Exchange this morning all averred that the rights of American fishermen had been sacrificed to the in-terest of Canada. President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard received much criticism at the hands of the fishermen, who declared that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the headland, they said that Fortune Bay and other parts of Newfoundland. where fishermen have always had the right to procure bait and all necessary articles of out-fit, to land dry fish and to transship cargoes. are by this arrangement practically excluded from them, more especially Fortune Bay, which is the great resort for fishermen in the winter season when in pursuit of frozen herring. The ceason when in pursuit of frozen nerring. The drawing of the line from Connaigre Head to the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound. will debur fishermen from this privileges which they always have had. They object to paying \$1.50 for licenses for privileges which they claim the treaty of 1818 has already given them. The opinion of many persons who have been discussing the subject is that an indignation meeting should be called to protest against the ratification of this treaty, which they claim, destroys the last right of American fishermen.

Bosrow, Feb. 22.—There is but one opinion along the New England coast with regard to the proposed fishery treaty, made public today, and that is very emphatically adverse to the measure. The publication of the treaty produced any amount of profanity aboard the rakish schooners lying alongside. "I wharf, and yet there appeared to be little surprise.

What do the Senators and Representatives in Washington care for fishermen more than for rats? growled Capt, Join Gorman of the William D. Dessley. We never expected to get any consideration, and we got what we expected. It is only a much the Canadhan we haven't get to have the canadhan we haven't get to have the canadhan we haven't get to have the canadhan we didn't use it, and we will go back to the old plan and one to the canadhan we have been keeping those chaps alive for years. The reason for buying bait is to save three or four days. I have figured the thing more than once, and I am blessed if I don't be lieve it would be money in our nockets to have to catch our own bait. Heave \$500 to \$750 a year in Canada for balt, and there are 600 sall doing the same thing and better. The fishing fleet leave more than half a million a year among these poor people on the coast.

Capt. Andrew McKenzle, the latest fisherman that was put into Boston barbor, who has a reputation for making two trips to any other fisherman's one, was unioading a phenomenal catch irom his fishing year, the w

lar phraseology of the first section of the Convention of 1818, "Ill satisfy a majority of imparital lawwers accustomed to examine such questions, that it does not include fishing vessels or their catch. As to all other matters, the treaty meets all the difficulties which arose in 1896 and 1887, and our fishermen will practically secure by it all they desire, freely and without making compensation therefor. This is not to be regarded as a victory, but as the working out of just principles in a friendly spirit.

"The fourteenth article, concerning penalties, will be found in practice to be a great gain for our vessels. From my examination of the circumstances of various forfeitures of our vessels under the fishery laws, amounting in all to over fifty, I think if these provision had found place in the control of 1818 they would be suffered to be a great gain for our vessels under the Doughty" would not have been where they are to-day. This article cuts up by the roots the very obnoxious statute passed by the Dominion Legislature in 1886, and is wese not have the summary and inexpensive trials in lieu of what have been found to be in practice tedious and very expensive methods of proceedings, inherent in the Vice-Admiralty courts of Great Britain or in our own practice, and it removes a sumbling block in the way of securing trials by owners of fishing vessels not existing elsewhere, either under the laws of Great Britain and the Dominion a desire to walk hereafter in friendly paths, Of course, it can be criticised by its friends. It is not perfect, and is not in all respects expressed as one sitting down with carle in and the Dominion a desire to walk hereafter in friendly paths, Of course, it can be criticised by its friends, It is not perfect, and is not in all respects expressed as one sitting down with carle in and the Dominion a desire to walk hereafter in friendly paths, Of course, it can be criticised by its friends, It is not perfect, and is not in all respects expressed as one sitting down with care and t

The Bow Wilkess Copysics:
Have examined the treaty. No advantage to us.
Think it is a complete given way on our part.
Think it is a complete given way on our part.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 22. Spinsnus Smith & Co.:
So do I. It is a shameful and ignoble treaty.
Witten Convent. TORONTO, Feb. 22.—The Mail (independent) sommenting on the fisheries treaty, says:

Bayard fell heir to a question, a solution of which had basiled several generations of British and American statesines. Under its direction it has at length been brought to a termination which must be satisficatory to revery American, since it secures to the United States as being in the concessions under the receive no sort of equivalent for the concessions under the receive no sort of equivalent for the concessions under to the Americans, except the barren privilege of Sching in Americans, except the barren agod 24, and his nicece, Miss Anna Fox, aged transmitting the treaty to the Sensible Clave-land appears to talk almost dividity in favor of the stabilishment of closer trade relations between the two countries.

The Empire (Government organ) says: MONTREAL, Feb. 22.-The Gazette, the Gov-

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—The Gazette, the Government organ, says:

It is a step toward that reciprocity which the Canadian Gevernment has long been anxious to obtain, and have often been biamed by their opponents for not obtaining. The whole tranty, we think can be recarded with satisfaction, both as a definition of Canada's rights as a provision for reciprocity in an important industrial product, and chiefly as removing the cause of dissatisfaction with our nearest neighbor.

The Herald says:

The President it appears has avecaged a first description.

The Herald says:

The President, it appears, has prepared a State does ment expressive of his pleasure at the motives that actuared all parties in making the usual comments on the preservation of peace, the promotion of internetiona harmony &c. of constitutions and Mr. Chambertain are tolerably plain; but what Sit John Macdonald's motive may have been in compelling Sir Charles to surrender, time only will show. Whatever it may be, the fact remains that piecemeal the rights, possessions, and interests of Canada are abandoned to the United States, and so we presume it will continue as long as Sir John remains in power, until there remains but a name and geographical position.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Commenting on the fishery treaty, the Free Fress (Opposition) says:

As the Americans have now secured by the Chamberlain treaty amost all of the advantages they would have obtained by a treaty of reciprocity, without riving an equivalent of any kind, it is not fixely that they will be very anxious to make any concession. All that Canada had to ofter in return for the free admission of our products for nothing. We martet has been utality as the process of destroying every hope of obtaining reciprocity, that boon which the country requires and which Torles and ringsters are determined shall never be obtained. The worst apprehensions of the friends of Canada have been realized.

Says the Journal (Independent): It will be with feelings of intense satisfaction that Canadians will read the text of the fishery treaty. It is not going too far to say that the treaty is a signal triumph for the Dominion. Every important contention made by her in the dispute has been admitted, while nothing seems to have been sacrificed. The new treaty will be an eye-opener to New England fish pirates, and tent to one there will be a how from Gloucester and kindred places against its ratification.

HALVEL ED. 20 The topic of the devict the

ten to one there will be a howl from dioucester and kindred places against its ratification.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The topic of the day is the proposed lishing treaty just made public, and the general sentiment is one of great astisfaction. It is regarded by almost every one as the best arrangement that Canada could possibly expect. O. O. Forrest, a big lobster packer, thought the treaty was a splendid one for Canada, Joseph Wood said that Canada had secured the settlement of two dangerous questions, the headlands and, he three-mile limit. Under the treaty the Americans are to get free bait for tree lish; but if we do not get free bait for tree lish; but if we do not get free bait for tree lish; but if we do not get free bait for tree fish; but if we do not get free bait for tree fish; but if we do not get free fish, the Americans will find that our concessions amount to very little. The Hon, E. D. Tucker said the more the treaty was looked into the more favorable it would appear for Canada. The Hon, Albert Gayton, member of the Lexislature and representative of the Yarmouth fishermen, thought the provision of free bait for free fish would give a large degree of satisfaction to his colleagues.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, had a long interview to-day with Lord Salisbury expressed approval of the substance and form of the document.

#### THE DEXTER MURDER TRIAL Reformed Mr. Harvey Tries to Implicate

BANGOR, Feb. 22 .- On this, the tenth anniversary of the great tragedy at the Dexter Bank, the court room at Bangor was packed with an audience composed in great part of women, who had come to hear the trial of the two men who are accused of killing Treasurer Barron and of the robbery of the bank. To-day John Harvey, who has been hunted up by the prosecution as one of their strong witnesses, appeared. Harvey was one of the Stain gang, but he now says is catching cod or halibut) the testimony taken by the committee in its inquiries clearly demonstrates that there is no necessity whatever for American fishermen to rosort to Canadian waters for that purpose. It was also proved before the committee that, with the rarest exceptions, it would be absolutely injurious to the pecuniary interests of all concerned for American vessels to resort to the Dominion ports or waters except in need or distress. Of course every-body understands that with our purse seines our mackerel catchers need no bait. Therefore, if we do not want Dominon bait, and they do not want us to have it, there ought to be no trouble on that score. There is, however, a broader view of this matter suggested by the President's message.

"As to the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871, concerning transhipment in bond, I believe careful examination of its terms, context, and history, in connection with the peculiar phraseology of the first section of the Context of the stain gang, but he now savs he has reformed. He said he had known Stain forty years, Cromwell sixteen years, and young stain thirty years. Had also heard the gang talk of operating in Minine, it being a good field. When he left Stain's, he went to Charleston (Mass.) State prison for three years, Got out of I there in February, 1880. In 1879 at Stain's place in Medical, Harvey said Harvey, "Cromwell told me that Stain was down on him, but old Stain,' added Cromwell, is down on his sen and won't give him any money. We ought to have Charley out of Manne, for he knows enough to hang us.'" Harvey said Cromwell told him all about Barron being knocked down, ganged, and handcuffed, adding that young Stain knew all about it. Cromwell, according to the first section of the Center of the Stain sand I did the job, and Charley knows enough about it to hang us both. If he tells the provention of 1818, will satisfy a majority vention of 1818, will satisfy a majority vention of 1818, will satisfy a majority that the provention of the context of th

Stain knew all about it. Cromwell, according to Harvey's story, said:

"Stain and I did the job, and Charley knows enough about it to hang us both. If he tells the Down Easters, we are gone sure,"

Harvey said that Cromwell told him first of the Dexter job, and that his next information was from young Stain, who in July, 1878, announced that he had a great mind to give his father away. The only other points of interest in Harvey's testimony were that he never said that young Stain was the greatest liar on earth. Airs, Miller who keeps a boarding house in Bangor, thinks that among three men she received as lodgers on Feb. 23, 1878, she recognizes one as Stain. There were a great many recognitions of both men which, in fact, amounted to nothing, as no one of the witnesses were willing to take oath on the subject. One country lawyer, of Anson, was willing to swear that he had seen Stain and Cromwell pass through that town, and a very plump and strongminded lady, Mrs. Amnoda B, Cleaves, was very certain that she not only saw Stain in Dexter on Feb. 22, 1878, but that she saw him and Cromwell come out of the Dexter Bank twice on that day, on the second time, at f. M., joining a third man in the middle of the street. This lady on cross-examination said she felt "a thrill" go through her when she first met Stain, and that after seeing him several times she felt that there was "something going wrong in Dexter that day," She had never mentioned this except to an intimate friend, and when asked why she had never told her experience in the interest of justice she said, "Oh, I had such a horror!"

## BLAINE OR BUST.

Minnesota Republicane in a State of Mind Over the Piorence Letter.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22 .- "Blaine or Bust" appears to be the motto of the Minnesota Republican League. One of the officials said today that the movement which culminated in the forming of Republican clubs all over the country and uniting them in State leagues country and uniting them in State leagues was a Blaine move, pure and simple. When the Minnesota league was organized, every mention of Blaine's name drew out a torrent of applauss. The Blaine letter fell upon the league like a thunderboit. All of the work of organization seemed in vain. Then came the question what should the league do. An open rupture threatened on the spot. Prominent men decided they would give no money unless for Blaine, while others maintained it was the duty of the league as good liceuphlicans to support and labor for the Blaine legates, whoseever he might be. There was considerable danger of immediate dissolution of the organization, when in the midst of it came a call from New York for a meeting of the Executive Committee. As this was supposed to have some bearing on the matter in dispute, hostliftles were suscended to await the action in New York. Precident Byrnes has posted off to New York, and all are anxiously awaiting his return.

## FEASTING REPUBLICANS.

The Michigan Cinb Enjoys Its Annual Ban-

Quet.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The third annual banuet of the Michigan Club was held at the Detroit Rink to-night. Covers were laid for 1,000 guests. The first speaker of the evening was Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, who spoke to the toast: "Washington the Protection of "He said in part:

"We are protectionists as a party. We rend with great satisfaction the late measage of the President. We thought we were new to have a free open fight on that issue. We welcome such a fight. But now some weeks have passed and there is no sign that the Democratic party in the House has even proposed a scheme for tariff reduction. There is no indication that if a bill were presented that the Democratic party would agree upon it. There seems to be no resulting that the so-called free traders of the Democracy on a scree upon a bill. And the prospect now seems to be identified in the seasion."

Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana respondguests. The first speaker of the evening was

the session,
Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana responded to the toast; "Washington, the Republican," Mesers McKinley of Ohio and Cannon of

mitted suicide this morning about 10 o'clock. Sheriff Eaton of Monroe arrived here this morning and identified the prisoners. Chief of Police Stacey of this city and Sheriff Eaton had a conversation with the prisoners, and requested them to go back to Michigan without a a conversation with the prisoners, and requested them to go back to Michigan without a requisition. They asked for a short time in private to decide on what they would do, and the officers left them alone for a few minutes.

On returning to the prison they were horrified to find Anna dead, and Wingard in a dying condition. There was a bullet hole in the forehead of the girl, and one through the tor of Wingard's head. A note was found asying that they had decided to kill themselves rather than go back to Monroe, and that they had taken their own lives. After coming here Wingard succeeded in obtaining employment as a fireman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The couple secured board at Reader's boarding house, and passed themselves as man and wife. Becoming frightened they field to Canton last week, where they were arrested and brought here.

Monroe, Feb. 22.—The report of the double tragedy at Alliance, Ohio, creates great excitement here. Wingard had been doing odd jobs for farmers and others about Frenchtown, five miles from Monroe, for some time, and some familiarity had been noticed between him and Annie Fox, the pretty, vivacious, and exemplary taughter of a respectable and well-to-do farmer of that locality. On Nov. 13 the pair field, and after a long search were arrested.

#### NO TRACE OF TASCOTT.

The Story he Told his Mistress of his Method of Committing a Burgiary. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-Inspector Bonfield has

the shirt young Tascott wore when he murdered Millionaire Snell. The garment was found in the assassin's room at the time his burglars' tools were recovered. The bosom is fluted and is stained with blood near the button hole. This leads the detectives to believe that Tascott hurt himself while in the millionaire's house.

Jennie Clifford, the fugitive's mistress, told many interesting things in her testimony be-fore the Grand Jury yesterday. She said that one morning before daylight Tascott got out of bed and asked her if she would like to see how he committed a burglary. The woman was curious. Tascott then drew his two revolvers, lay down upon his stomach, and in this position wormed his way to the bed, where he rose, placed his ear to the coverlets, and listened. He did this, he said, to discover whether the person in bed was sleeping heavily or lightly, if the sleeping man snored Tascott cocked his revolvers, for then, he said, he was sure his victim was not sleeping soundly. If there was no noise from the bed Tascott went about his work without fear.

Friends of the fugitive swore that it had always been his ambition to "beat a safe," as he called it. This would seem to indicate that he drilled the holes in Snell's safe merely for amusement, as the door was not locked. There is still no clue to the audacious murderer.

The Grand Jury has resolved to return five indictments against Tascott for burglary, and one for the murder of A. J. Snell. one morning before daylight Tascott got out of

#### HORSEWHIPPING A MAYOR.

A Father Avenging His Daughter's Be-trayal on the Brothers of Her Betrayer. COLUMBIA, Feb. 22.—Blythewood, S. C., is stirred up over a war between the families of Hogan and Hoffman, the most prominent people in the town. The origin of the trouble was the seduction of Miss Hattle Hogan, an 18year-old girl, by Thomas Hoffman. Miss Hogan's father, at the point of a pistol, made Hoffman promise to marry the girl; but on the day fixed for the wedding he disappeared. Hogan fixed for the wedding he disappeared. Hogan searched for his daughter's betrayer for two weeks, and then returned to Blythewood to hold the other Hoffman boys responsible. One of these brothers is the Mayor of the town.

Yesterday Hogan held a pistol at Mayor Hoffman's head while he horsewhipped him. He then went five miles to a mill where another brother. Jack Hoffman, was found, and, while a friend of Hogan's covered Hoffman with a Winchester rifle, the enraged father wore out a whip on him. By this time the Hoffman family was fully aroused, and the two brothers went gunning for Hogan and surrounded his house. The citizens telegraphed to Winneboro for aid, and a Sheriff and posse was sent to Blythewood. In the mean time the Judge at Winneboro telegraphed to Mayor Hoffman, not knowing he was engaged in the quarrel, to preserve peace at all hazards. The Sheriff's posse arrived in time to arrest the Mayor and take him to jail before there was any bloodshed.

# Little Joseph Carr Shot at the Michael Riordan Association Meeting.

A big round target that bore upon its clocklike face the name of the Michael J. Mordan Rifle Association was carried in front of 175 boys to Fort Hamilton yesterday. The target boys, stationed eighty feet away, began firing at it with a rifle. The space about the fence was open, and the boys, with First ward reckleseness, were conspicuous in dangerous places. About the middle of the afternoon there was a cry of pain, and Caut. Thos. Stupp, who bossed the fun, found Joseph Carr lying on the ground behind the target with a bullet in his back. The bullet had pierced the fonce. Carr was taken to the Government Hospital, and afterward to his home at 26 Washington street, this city, and thence to the Chambers Street Hospital.

The wound is near the right shoulder binde, it was probed, but the bullet could not be found. The doctors think he will recover. Carr is an errand boy. He is 14 years of age, and the oldest of seven children. John H. Gough, a neighbor of his mother, shot at the target in young Carr's turn, and won the first prize, which is said to be \$50. at it with a rifle. The space about the fence

## Ice Gorge in the Susquebanna.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 22 .- The ice in the Susquehanna River began to move here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At 6 o'clock it gorged o'clock this afternoon. At 6 o'clock it gorged between Plymouth and Nanticoke, and the water is rising rapidly. At 7 o'clock it is eighteen feet above low-water mark.

LANCASTER, Feb. 22.—The ice in the Susquehanna at Columbia began moving this evening, but subsequently stopped. It is expected to pass off during the night. The rivor is slowly rising. A gorge has formed at Chickies, and a serious gorge is apprehended at Turkey Hill. where the lee from the previous break-up is still lodged.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion. DULUTH, Feb. 22 .- This morning an explosion of dynamite occurred in the rock cut on Fourth street. Eighteen men were injured. and eight are now in the hospital. One died and eight are now in the hospital. One died upon reaching the hospital, and the others cannot live through the day.

Men and rocks were hurled many feet by the shock. The explosion was caused by some cartridges fused last Saturday, but not exploded until the men resumed work about them. A few taps on the drill served to set off the unexploded cartridges, with the result as stated.

## Mrs. Ammon Out of Jall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.-Mrs. Joseph ine Ammon, the wealthy and eccentric lady whose confinement in the county jail here for contempt of court has attracted much attention, was released on bail to-day, the Judges of the Circuit Court deciding that she could be admitted to bail pending the hearing of her petition in error. Mrs. Ammon furnished \$1,000 bonds, and then stepped out of her cell a free woman, and was at once driven to her luxurious home on Euclid avenue, from which she had been absent forty-two days. whose confinement in the county jail here

# days. Searching for an Heiress. NEWBURGH, Feb. 22.—Detective Dalton of Jersey City came here this afterneon looking for the daughter of the late John Hayden of Brooklyn. He says that Patrick Haydon, a large liquor dealer of John Hayden, who died a year aga. was a brother of John Hayden, and that the daughter of the latter, if living inherits 50000 of his property. She is supposed to be living here. NEWBURGH, Feb. 22.-Detective Dalton of Jer-

Harvey Wholer, aged 11, living in Bergen Point, bought a toy pistol to celebrate Washington's Birthday with Yesterday, while in bed, he was playing with the weapon and it was discharged. The ball lodged in the temple of his brother Charles, aged 8. It was an tracted with difficulty, has the wound in not most the PRICE TWO CENTS.

FEARS OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

THE READING COMPANY ACCUSED OF BREAKING THE AGREEMENT.

It Positively Refuses to Re-employ Engi-neers who, while Drawing Pay from the Company, Refused to do Their Dutles, READING, Feb. 22 .- The ultimatum of the Reading Coal and Iron Company with respect to the striking employees said to have been dis-eriminated against contrary to the Corbin-Lewis agreement was made public to-day by Superintendent Whiting, who said:

"Any man who, while drawing pay in our employ, refused to perform any of the regular duties pertaining to his job, will not be reemployed in like position again. By this I mean that engineers who refused to hoist soab coal, as they term it, will never again be em-ployed as engineers at any of our collieries, but if bosses want to give them other jobs when vacancies occur they can use their discretion. As regards the men who were told there was no work for them, this resulted from other men getting their jobs during the strike.
Wherever places of strikers were not filled we are keeping the agreement by giving men their old jobs, but we will not discharge hands to make it possible for every striker and dis-charged employee to get back again."

The joint strike committee was in session at Pottsville most of the day and late into the night, hearing the testimony of a large number of discharged mine engineers and other em-ployees. They alleged that they were discriminated against without just cause, and apparently for no other reason than that they stood up for their union and quit work rather than disobey the orders of the labor leaders. The complainants went over a wide field of grisvances, alleging that they had intimidated no non-union men, assaulted no one in the employ of the company, and had performed everything required of them in their legitimate line of duty to protect the company's property. The discharged engineers admitted that they had refused to hoist scab cut coal, but that the company knew very well they would so refuse long before the demand was made. The engineers were on duty to run the pumps and prevent the mines from flooding. The discharge of these engineers for this refusal was looked upon by the strikers as a direct blow at the labor organizations, and a number of cases presented satisfied the company was taking the same stand as the Reading Railroad Company did at Port Richmond and Elizabethport prior to the miners strike, viz., that the orders of the company must be obeyed regardless of what the orders of the labor leaders were, and that the first and only master the employees have during their working hours is the licading Railroad Company.

The excitement continued high all day in the coal regions, and the more radical element predicted that a general strike would be ordered before morning. The more conservative men doubted this—not that circumstances did not warrant it, but that there was a grave question whether such an order would be obeyed by the miners fortunate enough to be taken back. The Reading Company officials say that they have no fear, that they are now able to mine and ship all the coal they can find a market for, and that their miners now at work will obey no order to strike. If a strike is ordered yery much trouble is apprehended between the radical strikers and the conservatives who will remain at work. Every influence is being brought to bear to allow matters to rest as they are on the ground that the labor organizations can gain nothing by ordering a new strike.

Scranton, Feb. 22.—The knights of Labor claim that up for their union and quit work rather than disobey the orders of the labor leaders. The complainants went over a wide field of griev-

ployers and employed that will inevitably injure our circumstances, and give occasion to anger, misconfidence, and endiess animosity." Similar sentiments have been sent by the Dickson miners to A. H. Vandling, general manager of the mine department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

When the delegates to District Assembly 16 left their hall on Monday evening they looked displeased because the two great mining corporations of this valley had sent no replies to the demand circulars. One of the Rnights said: "There will be no receding from the position taken by the district assembly. The demand has been made, and can only be determined by a favorable action on the part of the companies, either in granting the amount of increase asked for or enough of it to satisfy the mine workmen."

mined by a favorable action on the part of the companies, either in granting the amount of increase asked for or enough of it to satisfy the mine workmen."

It is the ordinon here that the two large corporations will raise the wages of their miners about 5 per cent. on March 1. "They will treat with their men as employees, and not as Knights of Labor," a corporation man said. The strike feeling is much stronger in the Wyoming them in the Lackawamna valler, and the Knights are a good deal better organized among the miners down there. The leading mea in District Assembly 16 are not disposed to act with undue haste. If the companies order an increase of 8 or even 5 per cent., it is thought that the agritation of the wage question will cease at once, and nothing more will be heard of the district assembly's demand.

ELIZABETHPORT, Feb. 22.—Twenty-five coal handlers from Port Johnston arrived here this morning to work on the Reading coal docks. A squad of nine police officers escoried them from the raircoad station to the wharves, and the police guarded the bridge at the approach to the docks. There was no attempt to molest the laborers. Several coal trains are expected here to-night.

PHILADELIFHIA, Feb. 22.—The General Execulty Board of the Knights of Labor adjourned to-day until April 9, after assigning the different members to various parts of the country to further the interests of the order, Mr. Powderly will go to the northern peninsula of Michigan and Ontario. It was stated that no further action had been taken in reference to the Reading railroaders strike, although it is understood from another source that the subject was considered at to-day's meeting. It is safe to say that further than renewing the moral endorsement given some time ago, nothing was done. Messars. Barry and Bailey will speak in this city on Friday night for the henefit of the strikers, and will go from here to Pottsville on Saturday to lend whatever ald they can to the cause before their departure for the West.

#### A Meteor Visits Monmonth. MONMOUTH, Feb. 22 .- At 94 last night this

village was startled by a terrifle roar or explo-sion, which was felt to jar the walls and win-dows of many buildings. At the same time many witnessed a some of manificent grandeur. The sky was lit up with a monster me-teor, which shot through space with lightning rapidity. Reports from neighboring towns show that all experienced the shock.

Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, followed by light rains, a slight rise in temperature, light to tresh winds shifting to northeasterly.

JOTTINGS ABOUT 10WR

Nine back drivers were fined \$5 each at Jefferson Market Court yesterday marning for soliciting customsers at the Arion ball in the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night. ers at the Arion bail in the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday algint.

The remains of John Travers, son of Win. R. Travers, who died recently in Hermida, were taken from his mother's residence at it West Thirty-eighth street yesterday to Newbort for interment.

The anniversary of the New York Gity Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. R. Church will be held this evening in the West Harism Church corner of Seventh avenue and 129th street.

The funeral of ex-Goroner Gerson N. Herman took place from his late residence, 135 Hast Sixtisets street, yesterday. The streets and sidewalks for a block were crowded with carriages and people.

At the cyclorams of the Bartle of Gettysburg yesterday a young woman, while winnessing the realistic thoughts come, fainted and had to be carried to Manager Brandus's private office before she could be revived.

Mary A. Spencer, aged Ct. of 161 West Forty-third street, had both less broken vesterday while showshing a scuttle full of coal at 5th West Futy-third street, by a pile of lumber failing on her. The was sent to st. Luke's Hospital.

the of tember failing on her. The was sent to the tempt it despital.

Henry Farker, a well-dressed blind man of 30, was found from yesterday morning on the stoop of a house in East Twenty-first street. He had a large bowle knife in his possession, and refused to tell his residence. A Jefferson Market Court he was fined \$10.

The Princeton Giec Cub are to give their annual concert at Chickering Hall to morrow night. The clab is said to be very strong and the vetees particularly good, there are a number of almosts and condenses. The hings that is to fine to the entertainment.

The New York State Encheers is soilely last evening, at 315 West Thirty fifth sired, adopted resolutions that, with the present detereless condition of our sea coast, it is the duty of the tovernment to provide an efficient mayer greaters.